eging liberals, to pass into the city. This fact indi-stes bad news for the empire, and the lesser officers to looking over both shoulders for an enemy at any

eats bad news for the empire, and the leaser officers are looking over both shoulders for an enemy at any moment.

The mail brought on by the courier from Puebla has been rotained at headquarters, and there officers are exceedingly anxious of knowing what, if anything, has happened to their friends at Puebla. And they are further anxious to know if they are to be left, in the event of a hasty departure of their superiors, to the tender mercies of victorious liberals.

During the last forty-eight hours many solid shot have been sent into the city, passing through the houses of citizons, without killing any one, however. It has transpired that a flag of truce, which came in this morning, brought a communication from the enemy to the fall of Puebla and the terrible consequences which befell the detenders thereof; further, that the desperate condition of us who were inside of the walls—water cut off, food being scarce, and vomito provalent—rendered it peccessary, as an act of humanity, that the city be surgedered; that if surrendered before Monday morning, April 18, no lives should be taken among citizens, soldiery or officers, &c.; but if the imperial commissioner and the general commanding Tabaoda shall, after the notice and the expiration of the sum, continue the defence, no guarantee of life could be expected, and the beseging liberal forces should immediately bombard the city, being now amply provided with the means for doing so; and should also use his utmost efforts to take the place by assault.

It is not known what answer was made to the communication at the time, but it is reported that another flag of truce, sent later this afternoon, was fired upon by forces inside.

Your correspondent is confident that the authorities have but little maney with which to pay the troops, and

woes inside.

Your correspondent is confident that the authorities are but little money with which to pay the troops, and he income from the Custom House is exceedingly small.

VERA CRUE, April 13, 1867. This morning a schooner arrived from New Orleans with a few provisions, which will probably be absorbed by the garrison. She also brings a report that an ironclad had sailed from New York, armed and intended for the Juarez flag. Simultaneous with this report is the reappearance of the imperial gunboat Tobasco just under the walls and guns of San Juan, where she can be well protected. She has been lying at Sacrificios for the past few days, watching the American gunboat Tacony. Her late owners have not been paid for her. Are they and the authorities who have bargained for her afraid she will be captured, or do the latter desire her to be immediately at hand—steam up—to escape upon her? Either supposition may be true. Indeed, as the French steamer sails with the despatch, there is reason to believe that the imperial commissioner has requested a certain promisent citizen to join with the American Consul and go out to the liberal forces, threatening, and arrange the conditions with General Benavides, pending surrender, and you may not be surprised to hear by the Spanish steamer the news of surrender and occupation by the liberals.

inserals.

Our situation is uppleasant—exposed to hunger, thirst and balls, and too much vomito for the season. That if the imperials is worse. Puebla failen—aso money in the treasury—garrison suffering for want of food and ratter, and with vomito, with no prospect of improvement in any of these particulars.

from Queretare to Mexico with Full Powers from Max-Raises Money and Men. After Changing the Whole Ministry-Off for Queretare or Puebla Again-Max Tries to Make Mexicans Believe Uncle Sam Means to Meddle in Mexico-Juarez and Maximilian Contrasted-French Calumniation of Juarez,

MEXICO, March 31, 1867. Like the skilful practitioner, who, when a body is ragged cold and timp to the shore, and those grouped declare the case hopeless, detects the germ of life, ard warms it into vigor. General Marquez has infused into coping empire a new existence. By his energy and boldness he has made of the passive power of Maximilian's character an actual and creative principle. No mger troubled with anxiety about European interfere, he has turned to account of the imperial régime policy of the United States in regard to the continent merica, and snatched from the unskiltul hands of the liberals what should have been their strength and y. Postponing every consideration to the salvation what he called the State, he disregards every right, public or private; and, accepting the respon-sibility as boldly as ever Jackson did, goes to his aim without a thought of the nger and difficulties his mad career is preparing for Mexico in the future with European nations. In fact, Marquez believes that while the moral attitude of the tes holds in check all transatiantic intermedlling, he can deal with the Juarists and keep affeat a ernment of conservative elements (whatever politiname shall be given it) on the current of events.

Having in vain essayed at Querétaro a compron n the liberals, who refused to yield an iota of their tensions in favor of traitors then allied with a usurpring course. A decree issued on the 19th proclaims meral Marquez Lieutenant General—a title which, om his proceedings since his arrival on the 26th at the capital, would appear to confer powers but sittle short of the absolute disposal of life and property. It is as fol-

lows:—

For the discharge of the extraordinary and important mission which we have intrinsed to dieseral Leonardo Marquez, we name him our Lieutenant General, invested with full powers according to "the verbal orders which he has received from us."

Given at Queretaro, the 19th of March, 1867.

MAXIMILIAN.

seror of Mexico, by the grace of Napoleon III., is fully mpowered to delegate, Marquez passed through the beral lines around Querétaro on the evening of the and by mountain paths fell upon the city in the r of an aerolite. At once Mexico was awakened the lethargy that for weeks had been weighing moon her, and it was felt that something was coming which must be a relief to the monotony of expectation which had been eating into the very heart of hope. Yet no one anticipated the very tornado of energy tha was to burst upon the capital. A forced loan of \$800,000 was osed; the press gangs pushed to greater activity; the istry removed and new ministers appointed; eral Vidaurri named to the Treasury; Mr. Lares, who had been charged with the State Department during the Emperor's absence, reduced to his former sphere as Minister of Justice, with a severe reprimand for his tness; and Mr. Campos, the Finance Minister, who inds you of the skeleton of John Randolph, of Ros-

Minister of Justice, with a severe reprimand for his inertness; and Mr. Campos, the Finance Minister, who reminds you of the skeleton of John Randolph, of Roamoka, grown obese with bile and rudeness, threatened to be brought to trial for failure to supply the army of Querètaro with the Lesteeant General had raised \$400,000, an army of four thousand men, and, giving out that he was on the way to raise the siege of Puebla, took the road within the next twenty-four hours for the interior, leaving the government in charge of General Don Santiago Vidaurri, the new Minister of Finance.

Mexico stood aghast; the foreign representatives called a meeting, but did nothing; some of the body feared to be provided with their passports, others had been just comfortably married, and all gave in to what was anjently resolved could not be remedied. Meanwhile the forced toan continues to be levied principally upon foreguers. The Bank of Loudon and South America is put down for \$50,000; the French Minister's wie, or rather her downy, at \$8,000. On remonstrating, his Excellency is informed that it is not the Minister, who is not assessed, but the property secured to his Mexican wife before her marriage. Not yet satisfied with this reheartal of the raising of ways and means, a contribution is imposed on the soverness of city property of one month's rest for the government, and upon the tenants of half a month, to be paid within sixty days. Sence Bernejillo, a Spanish capitalist, has his house closely invested by soldiers until he pays his quota of the forced loan; the same with the family of Rincon Gallarde and othersmot a floring merchant and particular friend, upon whom he had been under the painful necessity of imposing the amount of \$15,000, to take advantage of the lealt that would foliow the first lean and sell his property before a second imposition of the same order could overtake must in adopting belongs to the releates Indian, Juarez, and his ferce bands of robbers. This idea now ought to be made the principle of the empi

Any is cetenuationally developed in a communication to the Minister Aguirre, dated March 2, at Querciary — My Dram Ministers Aguirre, dated March 2, at Querciary — My Dram Ministers Aguirre, dated March 2, at Querciary — White March 2, at Querciary — My Dram Ministers Aguirrent — As my departure for Querciaron at the head of the recently formed army might be falsely interpreted both in the country by malevolent persons, and abroad from ignorance of the facts, owing to the many canumines which our ensures disseminate exactly respecting the conduct of our government, I believe it necessary to present a few observations, which might serve a simple and the firm of the present difficulties. The programme traced by me in Orizaba, after having heard the firms and loyal expressions of the Councils of State, has not been altered in the least. My dominant idea is still in favor of a Congress as the only solution that can bettle a peaceable future and a hasis on which to raig the contending parties which now cause the misfortures of our being the contending parties which now cause the misfortures of the contending parties which now cause the misfortures of the contending parties which now cause the misfortures of the contending parties which now cause the misfortures of the contending parties which here deep on the late of the country, there was no possibility of thinking of a Congress of the Minister of Department of the impact of the integer of the intervention the terror of the country, there was no possibility of thinking of a Congress could be openly spoken of. That it was impossible back this deep earlier was demonstrarted by the very strong of the linear which the departing French authorize made the linear thinking the activity of the nectors of the contending parties and constitutional the linear which are defined by the minister made of the linear which are contended by the mation, submitted

on another occasion with pleasure to the expression of its will, influenced by a most ardent desire of ending promptly this desolating strugies. I did more, I addressed myself personally, as well as through trusty and loyal agents, to the several chiefs who say they fight in the name of liberty and of the principles of progress, is order that they, as well as I, should submit to the legitimate wish of the mational majority. What was the result of these negotiations? That the men who invoke progress did not wish to do so, or could not submit to such a test, and they replied by shooting loyal and distinguished citizens, rejecting the fraternal hand which wished peace between brethren. They, like blind partusans, prefer to rule exclusively with the sword in hand. Where is then the national will? On which side is the desire for true liberty? Their only excuss, therefore, is their own blindness. On them no reliance can be put, and we have no other duty than to reliance can be put, and we have no other duty than to reliance can be put, and we have no other duty than to such the did to restore a squick as posses to the country of the country a second time from hurfful foreign influences. From the East there came forth the bayonets of the liner, evening; it is necessary to piace the country a second time from hurfful foreign influences. From the East there came forth the bayonets of the liner, when the analysis of the intervention, seeking by every possible means to restore to our antivocour, we now witness a barter being carried on within our territory. It is for that very reason necessary to piace the country a second time from hurfful foreign influences. From the East there came forth the bayonets of the liner, and to not relieve Mexico From every oppression, from whither a position that other armed influences, either direct or indirect, may not attact our independence and the integrity of our native country. We now witness a barter being carried on within our territory. It is for that very reason necessary to each

most affectionates

Quantzano, March 2, 1857.

We trust in all sincerity that our good Emperor's intentions are purer and clearer than his style. If his moral education has not been better than the ertification of the care between upon him by his masters in logic and relatoric, we fear fast Maxico will prosent the style of the care between upon him by his masters in logic and relatoric, we fear fast Maxico will prosent the style of the care between upon him by his masters in logic and relatoric, we fear that Maxico will prosent the style of the

to send for the French squadron in the West Indies and place it at the orders of his colleagues. The blank visages showed that the gentiemen had got in presence of a fact that at once frightened them into an adjournment, not only without a day, but even without a protest, which has always been a favorite branch of belies lettres with the diplomatic individuals accredited near the government of Mexico. These very correct and dignified exponents of impotent consequentiality enjoyed the satisfaction of submission to the defiance of a government they had cradled into growth, and of establishing a precedent for the ruin of their fellow-subjects in Mexico.

The French faction here have united with the imperial conservative party, in a systematic calumniation of President Juarez. The Gauls have neither forgot nor forgiven the treaty of Soledad, which broke to pieces the Convention of London, and sent the English and Spaniards home in 1862. By this skilful stroke the expedition from France had either to return as they came or resort to faisehood and treachery, to effect their design of holding Mexico as a colony, for the purpose of checking American advances, and of turning the current of silver from London to the bank in Paria. Having eshausted in depreciation of the President of Mexico overy sin known to the Decalogue, as comprehended under the moral law of Napoleon III, they now accuse him of habitual and frenzied intoxication. Under this influence the order was given to shoot the Prench soldiers taken by General Escobedo at the battle of San Jacinto, and fears are expressed in most exaggerated phrases of furious revenge and crueities to be perpetrated should be once be allowed to eater Mexico. French policy, ever at work, would carry out it designs under this novel form of moral intervention. From the best authority we are enabled to deny the truth of so diagraceful and exanglation an attempt to villify the President. An American gentiment, recently from daily interviews with Juares, contradicts in the most direct

pers the acts of these tricksters as practised in Mexico.

Defeat of Marquez by Porfirle Diaz-Marquez Escapes-Fears Entertained for Maximillian. Vena Ceus, April 13—P. M.

The latest news received just before sailing is the defeat of Marquez. He had succeeded in making his way out of Querétare, and had stolen into Mexico city, raised a forced lean of \$400,000 and four thousand men. He had immediately marched to the relief of the garrison of Puebla. Porfirio Diaz, hearing of it, had hastoned its capture, shot its officers and immediately passed out to meet Marques, who was approaching from Apozaco with four thousand men and the money raised in Mexico.

Diaz met him, and in the engagement whipped him, capturing the money, guns, ammunition, &c.; but Marquez escaped.

Diaz met him, and in the engagement whipped him, capturing the money, guns, ammunition, &c.; but Marquez escaped.

The general impression among the liberals is that Maximilian is attecting to escape from Mexico, and that he will not succeed; but that a fate similar to that of the sixty-three officers at Pueola awaits him. Will not the United States government suggest moderation and leniency to Juarez? or we may be compelled to rank the Mexican (where he, perhaps, as a -ace groverly belongs) among the barbarians.

The Austrian vessel-of-war Elizabeth still awaits Maximilian.

milion.

Marquez Said to be on His Way Down to Vera Cruz-Provisions Going to Vera Cruz-From Cuba and New Orleans, &c.

HAVANA, April 20, 1807.

From Cuba and New Orleans, &cc.

Havasa, April 20, 1867.

The French steamer Sonora, from Vera Crus on the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, having left Vera Crus two days after the Imperatrice Eugenie.

The Sonora brought no correspondence, nor any passengers, having been engaged expressly by the Imperaints government for the octeasible purpose of taking an ample supply of provisions to Vera Crus, and she will, therefore return the moment the goods can be got on board—most probably to-day.

It was said that General Marquez was in Huamantls, preparing to come down to Vera Cruz.

There can be no doubt whatever that the town of Puebla has been in possession of the liberals since the 3d mst.

There was a vessel in port at Vera Cruz, on the 6th, loaded with provisions; but a norther prevented her discharging. The City Council ordered the goods to be sold at moderate prices, as was done with previous caragoes.

The Manicipality had officially ordered the butchers to

More About the Capture of Puchla-Reinstal-lation of Liberal Authorities in that City-Liberal Troops Sent After Marquez-His Return to the Capital Cut Off-The Southern Line of the City of Queretaro in Liberal Hands-An American Pressed Into Imperial Service-Max Decorates Him for His Activ-

Mexico, April 8, 1867. Official reports of the fall of Puebla are received, though the authorities here say that General Marquez marched into that city after General Diaz laft, on the 5th of April. Puebla, attacked at fourteen different points, was taken on the evening of the 3d, and its fortifications delivered to the liberals on the 4th. Perfect

order prevailed, and but few outrages.

Great rejoicings were had in San Angel on the morning of the 3d of April over the official news of the fall of Puebla. Rockets, crackers and bells grew clamorous of the glad tidings. At once most of the constitutional forces took up their murch to join the troops, who had orders to follow close on Lieutenant General Marquez, in order to co-operate in an attack made by the liberals sent to meet him. The dyke of Lake San Cristabal has been cut so as to intercept his roturn to the capi-tal from the plains of Afram, through which he had taken the road towards Puebla. Large bodies have been taken the road towards Puebla. Large bodies have been detached from the siege of Querétaro to aid in destroying Marques, who is justly recognized as the soul of the imperial conservative party. At Querétaro, the entire southern line of the city, including the "Cass Blanca," a strong point, and the Alameda, are in pessession of the besisgers. These successes have been obtained at the cost of a lavish expenditure of blood, hitherto unknown in the civil wars of Mexico. Indeed the contest is becoming releniless; even General Porfirio Diaz is reported to have hung several of the chiefs opposed to him at Puebla—whether by previous orders of President Justes or upon his own responsibility, in view of particular circumstances of the moment, we have not yet been able to ascertain.

Puebla—whether by previous orders of President Juarez or upon his own responsibility, in view of particular circumstances of the moment, we have not yet been able to ascertain.

Mexico continues m a state of isolation. No mails come or go; what is brought into the city, is at the risk of some adventurous American, who, with the characteristic recklessness of his countrymen, ventures upon the roads with the conviction that he has a right to travel unmolested anywhere on the continent of America. One of these independent travellers was embargoed on his route from the capital to Texas, with his wagons and teams, into the service of his imperial Majesty Maximilian, who pleased with his energy and intelligence, appointed the man from Connecticut Chief of the Transportation Department and decorated the wide awake republican with the cross of the "Order of Guadalupe" at the moment of an assault and entrance into a besieged place occurred. The constitutional authorities have been reinstated under General Garcia as Governor of the State of Puebla Marquez, Lieutenant General of the empire, will require all the energies of which he boasts to extricate his army and silvery convoy from the perilous position he now occupies, for the waters of the Lake San Cristobal, and swarms of liberals are rushing in upon him, and unless he escapes to-morrow before Diaz brings up his forces from Puebla and the troops detached from Queretaro close about him in the rear, we shall be under the painful necessity of reporting a lost licetucant general buried in the noisy rums of an empire.

The authorities are resorting to every measure known in Moxico to suppress the truth as to the fall of Puebla. Letters are searched for, opened and retailed upon the lightest suspicion. Others are published, whose contents throw the least doubt upon the fact; and where fattering paragraphs cannot be wrested from the true tenor of a letter they are manufactured for the purpose of keeping alive the illusion of the government party and depressing the morale of

manders are as follows:—Lines of the north, General Travino; of the south, General Corona, as stated; lines of the east, Riva Palacio and Carvajai; lines of the west, Raguice.

I am assured by communications direct from liberal beadquarters that the determination of the government is not to precipitate matters, but to move slowly forward to the accomplishment of its objects, satisfied, as it is, that the ripe front will eventually fall of itself, and that no waste of lie is necessary. The imperialists are, beyond all question, short of supplies, and they will either have to attempt to cut their way out of the city or capitulate at an early day.

The government of this State has issued bonds bearing two per cent interest in order to raise necessary funds.

Generale Ortega and Patoni have arrived in Monterey, under a strong guard. They are confined in the Bishop's palace, near the city.

The most bitter complaints are indulged in by the foreigners and those opposed to, or indifferent to the success of, the liberal cause, at the system of forced loans so long and persistently used by the Juarez government. To segment an extent have these been levied that the great mass of the once wealthy citizens have become impererished and can contribute no more. As the result of this, and of the fact that no established financial system looking to the future has been attempted by Juarez, great embarrassment is accraing to the government. The expectance is known to be very short of ammunition. Several American gentiemen have recently visited Ean Luis, hoping to be able to make arrangements for furnishing such supplies as glight be needed. They have returned without accomplishing anything, as, owing to the importational mathematic to raise the necessary stude. Again, others who have delivered arms and ammunition to the filberal chiefams compitain bitterly of their inshitity to obtain the money decivered arms and ammunition to the filberal and of regard, reluctant followers, at last accounts was moving showly toward the interior,

But Two Streets in Queretare Left to the Imperialists—Distressing Condition of the Pince—Its Speedy Capture Regarded as Cer-

MATAMOROS, April 10, 1867.

The stage arrived from Montersy last evening, bringing news from the camp of Escobedo up to the 30th ulf. A great battle was anticipated at four o'clock on that

pation of the city, and had arrived within one block of Grand Plaza. Papers from the interior state the there are but two streets and the hills of La Cruz

there are but two streets and the hills of La Cruz and La Campana left to the imperialists, where they are completely surrounded. The situation in the city are represented as terrible. The dead imperialists have not been buried, and their putrefying bodies render the atmosphere insupportable. Most of the houses have been abandoned and pillaged. A letter written on the 28th says that during an attack on the evening previous the sorrowful lamentations of the families were heard, causing a suspension of the firing. None of the people are allowed to come out of that portion of the city occupied by the imperialists; and those who, in the desperation of hunger, attempt it are shot down.

The letter referred to states that on the 26th Maximilian attempted to escape by the road to Merchia, near and including which there had been a gap in the liberal lines; but, fortuna elv., Riva Palacio had arrived the same day with 5,600 men and covered the position, rendering the contemplated escape impracticable. It is stated that Marques had succeeded in escaping from the city accompanied by Vidaurri and Quroga, and would take the road to the capital. It was thought probable that he would clude the party sent in pursuit of him and the vigilance of the guards in the various villages on the way.

An early and complete triumph of the liberals is anticipated by them.

The Attempt of Maximilian to Escape Con-firmed—He Failed, though from Five to Six Hundred Imperialists Succeeded, &c. Matamoros, April II, 1867.

An American gentleman of much intelligence—a resident of the country since prior to the war with the United States—writing from Monterey on the 7th, saya:—Since the fight of the 25th, at night, which you know resulted rather disastrously to the imperialists in their retreat through the streets to the Plaza, and in which they lost a considerable number of men, while the loss of General frowno was very small, many skirmishes have taken place—all resulting in favor of Trevino. Notwitnstanding the tiberais have three strong lines which nearly encircle the whole city, yet a fow mights since a large number escaped out of the city. They are reported to be as many as five hundred. Some place the number as high as six hundred, and say that Marquez got in and run out again, and that Maximilian attempted to escape in his rear with a few of his friends, but being intercepted by a liberal force he was compelled to fall back to the city and await as more favorable opportunity. From all the letters which arrived by yesterday's mail, and from an express which came in this merning, things look very unfavorable for the imperialists. They will very soon either make a dash to get out or surrender, as General Trevinos' forces now occupy many of the streets of the city.

After speaking of the operations about the city of Mexico and Puebla, the writer says: "Everything from the Interior looks brighter and bettor. The last eight days have made a great change in favor of the liberals." An American gentleman of much intelligence-

MATAMOROS, April 13, 1867. Information has just reached headquarters here that Ascension Gomez and Canales have pronounced for Ortega at Tampico. It is probably for the purpose of avoiding the effect of orders from the Juarez government, and will have no political influence whatever.

THE NEW QUARANTINE.

A Trip Down the Lower Bay-Proposed as A Trip Down the Lower Bay-Proposed and Projected Sites of the New Buildings, &c. Yesterday morning the Quarantine Commissioners' ambulance boat Governor Fenton proceeded on a trip to the lower bay for the purpose of inspecting the sites of the new quarantine hospitals and proposed "boarding place" for inward bound coasting vessels. The party on board the propeiler comprised Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer of the Port of New York; Dr. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer, Lower Officer, Low Health Officer; James O'Rourke, Superintendent of Hos. pital Ships, and Mrs. Dr. Swinburne and Miss Hottie

Section of the control of the contro

Hanneswan, Pa., April 24, 1867.
Four inches of snow fell this morning at Hedford, and there is snow at nearly all points along the line between here and Pittsburg.
Despatches received from Altoons, Pottsville, dedford and other points in Penusylvania, report quite a heavy iall of snow to-day.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

4 lots a. s. 56th st., the fire withing Co.
4 lots a. s. 56th st., the fire with av., 2020 to 65, each . \$1.550
a lots a. s. 56th st. 25 fire with av., 2020 to 65, each . \$1.550
lots a. s. 56th st. 27 each down av. and 56th st., 50.5855 . 12.500
3 lots a significant control of the st. 50.5855 . 12.500
2 lots a. s. 55th st. 27 each address av. 25klid.2, each . 5.70
6 lots a. s. 56th st. 27 each . 25.100, 103.2, each . 1.550
2 lots a. s. 56th st., 28 ft. w. av. A. 25.100, 103.2, each . 1.550
2 lots a. s. 56th st., 28 ft. w. av. A. 25.100, 103.2, each . 1.550
5 lots ad soluting, 28x100.11, each . 1.575

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Apr 1 24, 6 P. M.

The gold market has been greatly excited to-day, and the price advanced from 138 ½ at the opening to 142 at fifty minutes past three, after which it reacted to 141 ½ the quotation at four o'clock, when the Board adjourned. Subsequently, however, it declined to 140% on the street. There was a brisk borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made without interest, and at 1-16th a 1-32d per cent in favor of the lender. The rapid rise in the premium was due to the threatening tone of the European advices and the decline of five-twenties in London to 67%, but it must be remembered that the latter is owing mainly to the rise in gold here, and so long as it continues to advance our bonds will decline in about the same propor-tion abroad. Gold is controlling the price of fiveand speculation are controlling gold. Much of the news received is either entirely false or partially so, and yet gross exaggerations operate for the time being as powerfully as facts. The Berlin despatch received this morning, saying that "the official press" remarked, in relation to the proposition recently submitted to France and Prussia by the great Powers of Europe, that the Prussian government did not find it necessary to appeal to those Powers for the protection of her rights, and that she would not leave Luxemburg, has and that she would not leave Luxemburg, has been magnified into hure proportions, unwarranted either by the statement or the unofficial source from which it emanated. The most substantial part of the cable news that comes to us is the quotation for consols, and the fact that they still remain steady at 90% goes to show that much less apprehension of a Franco-Prussian war is felt in England than the buils in gold here try to make believe. The decline late in the afternoon was owing to the despatch from Berlin stating that it was reported the great neutral Powers of Europe had renewed their appeal to Prussia in the hope of had renewed their appeal to Prussia in the hope of arresting the war which now seems so imminent, and the manner in which the pacific and warlike telegrams succeed each other tends to destroy confidence in them. Gold has been forced upward with such wild rapidity that it must react even in the event of the foreign news continuing warlike, and those who expect immediate war will doubtless be disappointed, as neither France nor Prussia could make themselves ready to commence hostilities without at least sixty days' prepa-

The quotations for American accurities and consols in London to-day and at previous dates was as subjoined :-April 17. April 18. April 21.

Console 91 91 91
United States 5-20's 71% 71% 68 a 67%
Eric 37% 37% 36% 78
Hillinois Central 76% 68 a 77%
The railway share market has been very firm and the

course of prices upward. The movement is, however, regarded merely as a temporary one, to be succeeded by the usual reaction as soon as the outstanding "short" interest has been covered. The bulls are too much discouraged to speculate for a The bulls are too much discouraged to speculate for a considerable rise, and hence quick turns are the order of the day. Money continues abundant at six per cent on railway shares, with a few exceptions at seven, and at five with exceptions at six on governments. There is no new feature to note in the discount line, and first class commercial paper, of which the supply is maderate, passes at 6% a 7% per cent.

At the ten o'clock session of the open board railway shares were lower than at the close of business last

Since January 1... \$43,765,244 \$100,739,557 \$79,443,918

Since January 1... \$43,765,244 \$100,739,557 \$79,443,918
The commerce of New York from July 1 to date of each of the years mentioned compares as follows:—

1564-65. 1865-66. 1865-67.

Imports, mdss...\$123,635,849 \$242,823,755 \$210,376,850
Exports, produces. 184,272,949 186,343,029 146,013,096
Exports, species...\$6,910,524 17,903,010 24,731,515

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the national banking associations of the State of New York as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing their condition on the morning of the first Woodar in April. 1867:—

United States bonds to secure directation.
United States bonds to secure deposite.
United States bonds and securities on hand.
Other stocks, bonds and morrgages.
Bills of national banks.
Bills of other banks. Aggregate.....\$526,134,535 ****************************** SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. \$\frac{5\text{ALES AT THE NEW TORK STUCK PARTACLE.}}{2000 U.S. 6^{\text{a}} \text{S1 coupon. 109\text{S}}{5\text{s5}} \text{5 shs Am Express Co. 55}{1900 0 \text{ 40} \text{ 50} \text{ 100\text{ 50}}{5\text{ 50}} \text{ 60} \text{ 60} \text{ 100\text{ 50}}{5\text{ 50}} \text{ 60} \text{ 60} \text{ 100\text{ 60}}{5\text{ 60}} \text{ 60} \text{ 60} \text{ 100\text{ 60}}{5\text{ 60}} \text{ 60} \text{ 60} \text{ 60} \text{ 100\text{ 60}}{5\text{ 60}} \text{ 60} \text{ 60} \text{ 60} \text{ 60} \text{ 60} \text{ 100\text{ 60}}{5\text{ 60}} \text{ 60} \text{ 6 Wednesday, April 24-10:30 A. S. 294 do. 294 do. 6134 29 do. 6134 29 do. 6134 29 doing Express. 55 50 Ml & St Paul R R. 29 Half-past Two o'Clock P. M.

\$3000 US 5's, 71 cou. en 109 100 shs Eric R R. 573, 10000 US 6's, 5-20, c, 62 100% 500 do. 557, 210000 US 6's, 5-20, c, 62 100% 500 do. 557, 210000 US 6's, 5-20, c, 62 100% 500 do. 557, 21000 do. 557, 21000 Us 6's, 5-20, c, 62 100% 500 do. 557, 21000 Us 6's, 5-20, c, 62 100% 500 do. 573, 200 Us 6's, 600 Us

Expense account.

Premiums paid.

Cash items (including revenue stamps).

Due from autional banks.

Due from other banks.

COMMERCIAL REPORT. WEDNESDAY, April 24—6 P. M.
COTTON —Under the unfavorable cable advices from Liverpool, the market closed dull, heavy and nominally lower,
there being but few buyers at the annexed quotations. The ness was moderate, but the bulk of the transaction was at yesterday's quotations. The sales were limited to 1,600 bales. We quote:—

COFFEE.-A moderate denrand prevalled for Rio at abou COTFEE.—A moderate denama prevailed for this at about former prices, sales 1,600 bags, part ex South American and part ex M. A. Benson, on private terms. St. Domingo was in fair demand, the sales for export comprising 1,830 bags at 10% c., 500 on at 10% c., both gold, in bond; and for consumption 300 do., and 700 do. statued and damaged on private

tion 300 do., and 500 do. statued and damaged on private COCOA.—We noticed sales of 58 bags Guayaqufi at 17c., gold, duty paid.

FLOCE AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 1.590 bbls, flour, 72 do. and 928 bags corn meal, and 2.591 bushels corn. The market for State and Western flour was more steady, all grades commending full prices. The demand was only moderate, but holders, especially of medium and higher grades, were very firm, and for choice Western the market closed buoyant at yesterday's quotations. California was steady, with a fair demand. The sales, including 2.590 sacks California, were 9,000 bbls, at the annexed quotations. Southern flour was moderately active, but prices were not essentially changed. Saics 320 bbls. Of Canada flour small sales were made at prices ranging from \$12.78 to \$16.25. For rye flour a fair demand prevailed and the saies were quite large, comprising fully 1,000 bbls, at \$7.35 a \$8.40. Corn meal was more active and firm. Sales, 1,000 bbls, city at \$6. We quoteful and the sairs were of the sair was more active and firm. Sales, 1,000 bbls, city at \$6. We quoteful and the sairs were sair and sair was more active and firm. Sales, 1,000 bbls, city at \$2. We quoteful and the sairs were the sair was more active and firm. Sales, 1,000 bbls, city at \$2. We quoteful and the sairs were the sair was a \$1.00 a \$1.00 a \$1.00 cm and the sairs were and \$1.00 a \$1.00 cm and \$1.00 cm

don. 7,000 bushels barley at 4\()40. The charters were:—A
Hamburg ship to Newcastic rosin, private terms; a vessel
to Lisbon, heavy pipe staves, at \$37.50, and reported a brig
5,500 bbls, petroleum at 6s. 6d. to Tarragona, and 7s. del. to
Barce ona.

LUNNY HAGS ruled dull at about previous prices. The
sales were 50 bales, in Boston, on private terms.

GENNY CLOTH was quiet. The sales were 100 bales, in
Boston, at 20\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

HENP.—Manifa ruled dull and nominal at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

GENNY CLOTH was quiet. The sales were 100 bales, in
Boston, at 20\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

HENP.—Manifa ruled dull and nominal at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Genny Cloth was quiet. The sales were 100 bales, in
Boston, at 20\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

HENP.—Manifa ruled dull and nominal at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Genny Cloth was a selected of the consumption at
steady prices. Sales 20 bales, at 50c. a 70c. according to
quality.

MOLASSER.—The market continued weak, though the demanifactor of the continued of the continued weak, though the demanifactor of the continued of the continued weak.

No.LASSER.—The market for spirits turpentine opened
a hade easier, one or two lots being sold as low as 5c., but
subsequently advanced and closed firm at 56c and with an
upward tendency. The sales aggregated 300 bils, at 5c., but
subsequently advanced and closed firm at 56c and with an
upward tendency. The sales aggregated 300 bils, at 55c., but
subsequently advanced and closed firm at 56c and with an
upward tendency. The sales aggregated 300 bils, at 55c., but
subsequently advanced and closed firm at 56c and with an
upward tendency. The sales aggregated 300 bils, at 35c.

The continued of the continued firm at 52 37c.

W

white, for June, 200 00, do., for July, and 500 do. do., for May on private terms also 220 bbis, crude at 155gc.

Rick.—small sales of Caralina were effected at 105gc.

Rick.—small sales of Caralina were effected at 105gc.

Sixes.—Clover remained dull at 17c. a 185gc., with small sales. Timuthy was unchanged at \$3 26 a \$3 50. 01 Calcutts linssed no sales were reported, and prices were dominally unchanged.

Presents as unchanged. Sales 15,000 lbs. at 115gc. a 17gc., also 50,000 december 50gc. a 10c. at 115gc. a 17gc., also 50,000 december 50gc. a 10c. at 115gc. at 17gc. at 10c. at 10c